



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

May 29, 1896

Cholera notes.

EGYPT.—At Alexandria from April 16 to 22, 3 cases and 7 deaths from cholera were reported. On April 16 a woman from Alexandria died of cholera at Assiout.

EAST INDIES—*Calcutta*.—From March 22 to 28 there were 225 cholera deaths.

BRAZIL.

Sanitary report from Rio de Janeiro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 28, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit report for the week ended April 25, 1896.

There were 14 deaths from accesso pernicioso, the same as in the foregoing week; 68 from yellow fever, a decrease of 30; 3 from smallpox, none in the foregoing week; 6 from beriberi, a decrease of 13; 8 from enteric fever, an increase of 5; 1 from whooping cough, the same as in the foregoing week; and 60 from tuberculosis, an increase of 8. There were 458 deaths from all causes, a decrease of 13. On the whole, the report is an improvement over the last one made.

Yellow fever.—This disease is declining, but much more slowly than the lower temperature would let us suppose. I have never known it to continue so strongly so late in the season.

Smallpox.—There are again 3 deaths from this disease, but only 1 new case reported.

Since last report, the following-named ships have received bills of health from this office: April 23, American barkentine *Good News*, for Baltimore, Md., and steamship *Merida*, British, from Buenos Ayres for New York, N. Y.

Respectfully yours,

R. CLEARY, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

CUBA.

Sanitary report from Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, May 16, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that there were 53 deaths during the week ended May 16. Of these, 4 were from yellow fever, 3 from smallpox, 12 from remittent bilious fever, 5 from tuberculosis, 1 from typhomalaria, 10 from enteritis, 1 from diphtheria, and the rest from common diseases of noncontagious nature. The temperature is excessively high just now, and the weather so dry that the water supply of Santiago is almost dried up. This brings a great deal of misery on the poor, who have to pay even for their drinking water, and a great many can not afford the expense. Water is selling at 5 cents for five pints.

The result of the drought is the prevalence of inflammatory diseases of the throat and stomach, while bowel complaints are very common.

Yellow fever, as usual, prevails to a more or less extent, while smallpox increases steadily.

Respectfully yours,

HENRY S. CAMINERO, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.